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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

DHOLPUR STATE,

FOR THE

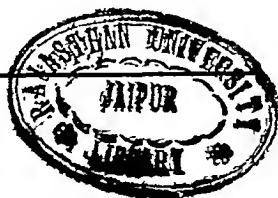
YEAR 1899-1900 (SAMBAT 1956.)

PREPARED BY

BISHUN SAROOP,

RAI BAHADUR,

DIWAN OF DHOLFUR.



AJMER:

AT THE RAJPUTANA MISSION PRESS.

1901.

~~6657~~
No. 1103/15.

FROM

RAJASTHAN UNIVERSITY
THE DIWAN OF DHOLPUR.

TO

THE POLITICAL AGENT,
EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES,
Bharatpur Agency.

Dated Dholpur, 9th October 1900.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward the Annual Administration Report of the Dholpur State for the year ending 31st March 1900, and to request the favour of your kindly making any alterations you think proper.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

BISHUN SAROOP,

RAI BAHADUR,

Diwan of Dholpur.

Manufacture were

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

State for the year 1899-1900 (St. 1956).

RAINFALL.

1. The rainfall was like that of last year much below the average.
2. The fall of an ordinary year is about 30 inches, but the measurement recorded this year was 21 inches and 23 cents only.
3. The monsoon set in on 20th June 1899. It rained continuously for about a month after which the monsoon current almost entirely failed.
4. Coming in this way the rainfall was of no avail for either crop. Had the fall been timely it would have been sufficient to bring both crops to fair maturity in spite of being so much below the average.
5. Records of rainfall are taken in 6 places in the State as under :—

Name of Rain Gauge Stations.					1898-99.	1899-1900.
1	Gird	...	...	...	29.54	26.93
2	Bari	...	...	...	17.98	21.89
3	Baseri	...	...	...	18.66	18.90
4	Kolari	...	...	...	21.53	19.86
5	Rajakhera	...	...	...	27.14	18.21
6	Sirmuthra	...	...	...	20.53	24.8
Total					133.38	129.87
Average					22.23	21.65

PRICES CURRENT.

1. The staple food of the people of this country consists chiefly of Wheat, Barley, Jowar, Bajra, Arhar, Mung and Gram. Retail prices are given in detail in Appendix B.

2. The selling price of grain began to rise in the Wholpur State and rose considerably in September to the beginning of the year, and these prices continued to the end of the year. Salt Manufacture were

The sudden rise in prices was largely due to the grain and fodder to other parts of Rajputana, and was the thing among the bulk of the population of this State. There was not enough grain and fodder in the State to tide over the time.

3. Since the month of August, large numbers of people from famine-stricken localities of Rajputana, with herds of cattle, were passing through the State consuming the small, but sufficient quantities of fodder there was for local requirements. Apprehending a fodder famine, the Government arranged that the cattle should not be allowed to stay longer than was absolutely necessary.

The condition of these people was not bad, and very few of them asked for charity from private persons.

A test-work for Dholpur people was also started on 26th November 1899. Wages were fixed according to the Famine Code. Labour was not forthcoming, and the work had consequently to be closed on 24th December 1899.

During this time the average daily numbers of workers was—

Local	...	...	...	...	...	169
Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	22

or an average total of 191 persons per day.

The condition of the people was strictly watched with a view to help them by starting works, such as the sinking of wells, construction of drains and roads in the event of their requiring such assistance.

KHARIF.

The Kharif crop was almost a failure.

2. Bajra, Jowar, Cotton, Mung, Moth, Arhar, Tili, &c., are the chief Kharif crops in this State. Of which the two first-named occupy the larger portion of the cultivated area, and they are harvested earlier than the other grains.

3. The monsoon set in at the proper time, but the continuous rain was unfavourable for the growth of the crops. The cultivators had no opportunity either to plough and sow as much land as they intended or to weed the cultivated area in time. When the rain ceased the weeding season was over, and the time for the appearance of the ears of Bajra, &c., had arrived.

It was found that the outturn of Bajra and Jowar averaged only 50 per cent. and of Cotton and Mung 50 per cent. and of Moth

Arhar was also very poor owing to the rains.

Produce of the Rabi depends much on the amount of seasonable winter rains helped a great deal, without doubt that fact. The winter rainfall was only 21 cents in tanks and wells enough for the crops. The crop to mature was not near the average and could not be cultivated. Wheat and other crops were not cultivated in irrigated land and they did not get a full area of the soil with the help of the winter rains and the yield could only be about the average. The height they attained was also below the average. The Rabi crops has been estimated at 7

1. Average output

HEALTH.

1. The general health was good.
2. The worst seasons in the year, as regards health, are the months of October and March. In these months fever, cold and cough of ordinary types prevailed.
3. Small-pox amongst cattle broke out in several places in the State, and the mortality was high.
4. The precautionary measures, adopted since the appearance of plague in Bombay, to ward off the introduction of the disease in Dholpur were continued, viz:—

Firstly.—Tehsildars and other State officials were directed to keep within their jurisdiction a strict watch on general sanitation, and to report immediately cases of plague or of any other epidemic.

Secondly.—Native doctors were deputed to attend to passengers alighting at the Railway stations within the State, with instructions to take any plague patients they came across to the temporary huts which were prepared for the accommodation of such patients at a convenient distance from the Railway station.

Thirdly.—Passengers coming to Dholpur from plague infected areas were carefully watched for 10 days after arrival.

Fourthly.—An officer of the State Medical Department was also deputed to look after the working of the Native doctors at the Railway stations.

No cases of plague occurred during the year.

SALT AGREEMENT.

1. The conditions of the agreement between the Dholpur State and the British Government regarding the abolition of Salt Manufacture were duly observed.

2. An Inspector of }
in the month of April 1899, and }
but no cases of illicit manufacture were }
3. There were no cases of illicit manufacture of salt during the year.

LAND REVENUE

The current Revenue demand for the year was Rs. 7,97,300. Of which it was estimated that Rs. 7,97,300 was also estimated that Rs. 80,140-12-0, under fanee arccars.

As the financial year ends in May, the actual outturn of the spring and autumn crops; and from the realisation of Land Revenue made 31st March 1900; it is, however, anticipated that about Rs. 29,362- less than the estimate, will be actually collected.

The actual amount of profit made by the zemindars was small owing to the small outturn, but the rate of profit was higher than in normal years. Had the outturn been up to the average and the rate of profit maintained the revenue would probably have been realised in full.

LOAN.

Although there was considerable decrease in realisation of Land Revenue during the year, yet expenses were so well kept that the Durbar was able to repay Rs. 60,000 towards the liquidation of its loan.

2. The interest due to the Treasurer was paid in full during the year.

CUSTOMS.

There has been no change in this Department during the year.

There is no Octroi in Dholpur. Sales of liquor and of intoxicating drugs have as usual been given out on contract.

The receipts estimated for the year ending 31st May 1900 were Rs. 30,151-0-0.

The actuals up to 31st March 1900 were about Rs. 11,610-10-6, and it is anticipated that the remainder will be realised by the end of the financial year.

SARAD FAIR.

1. The Sarad fair was held in the town of Dholpur as usual. The number of shops in the fair was less than last year's number by 265.

RABI. well attended.

no doubt that the price for sale, however, exceeded last year's tanks and wells, but the crop to maturity was not nearly so much.

For the purpose of the fair, efforts were made by allotment of prizes, &c., to increase the popularity of the long standing Batesur fair in the area of the fair. It is noted that horse-dealers and purchasers do not come to the height they did last year. The main was also below.

The average outturn of the fair was offered for sale. Of these 15,139 were sold at an average price of about 10 per head. These were sold due to drought and scarcity of fodder.

4. The duty on sale of cattle during the year amounted to Rs. 3,458-13-6.

The following statement shows the result of the fair :—

Details.	Last year.	Current year.	Decrease.	Increase.
Number of shops ...	755	499	256	...
Cattle offered for sale	16,635	19,967	...	3,332
Cattle sold ...	14,223	15,139	...	926
Cattle sold for, Rs.	1,90,364-14-0	1,52,940-11-0	37,424-3-0	...
Duty on sale of Cattle ... Rs.	3,910-5-0	3,458-13-6	251-7-6	...

DISPENSARIES AND VACCINATION.

In addition to the four dispensaries mentioned in last year's report, a new dispensary has been established in Purani Chhaoni. The dispensary in the Jail has been retained for the exclusive use of prisoners.

All these dispensaries were placed under the direct control and supervision of the Agency Surgeon, Eastern States, Rajputana, from 28th May 1899, whose last inspection report shows that he was satisfied with their general working.

25,665 patients were treated during the year, showing an increase of 1,884 persons on last year's returns.

The number of Vaccinations during the year was 7,650, being 2,335 more than in the previous year. Of these 7,044 were successful and 606 unsuccessful.

The cost of the Dispensaries and Vaccination amounted to Rs. 4-3, which exceeds last year's expenses by Rs. 3,148-6-9. This is English medicines having been purchased during the year.

JAIL.

The Jail is situated in Purani Chhaoni about 2 miles from the site of the present town of Dholpur. It is a large old fashioned building.

There is another building in the city of Dholpur near the Kotwali where under-trial prisoners are kept.

There were 64 prisoners in the Jail at the commencement of the year and 135 prisoners were admitted, making a total of 199.

Of these 109 were released and 90 prisoners remained in Jail under sentence on 31st March 1900:—

Under six Months	...	...	...	20
One year	...	...	...	17
Two years	...	...	...	27
Three „	...	...	...	9
Four „	...	...	...	2
Six „	...	...	...	4
Seven „	...	...	...	1
Eight „	...	...	...	4
Eleven „	...	...	...	2
Fourteen years	...	...	...	1
For life	...	...	...	3
Total				90

Prison manufactures are better than they used to be, but are still unremunerative.

Each prisoner gets per day—

Wheat	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ Seer.
Gram	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{4}$ „
Dal	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{8}$ „
Salt	...	...	...	1 Tola.
Red pepper	...	...	...	1 „
Firewood	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ Seer.

The prisoners cultivate vegetables for themselves inside the prison compound. Half a seer of this vegetable is given to each prisoner thrice a week. On these days Dal is not given.

About six tolas of Ghni is also given to each prisoner per month.

The conservancy of the Jail has been good.

231 prisoners were medically treated during the year, of whom 228 were cured, one died in the City Havalat and two remained under treatment at the close of the year. The Jail was free from malarious or any other disease of a severe type.

The health of the prisoners remained good throughout the year.

CIVIL SUITS.

The number of original suits pending from last year was 87. The number instituted during the year was 261, making a total of 348. Of these 280 cases were disposed of and 68 remained pending at the close of the year.

The value of property brought under litigation during the year amounted to Rs. 31,527-12-0.

Comparing the year under report with the previous year the number of original Civil Suits pending at the close of the year is less by 21 than the number pending at the close of last year, and there is an increase of Rs. 1,128-0-3 in the amount of property under litigation.

EXECUTION OF DECREES.

There were 112 cases pending from last year, 105 cases for execution of decrees were filed during the year, making a total of 217.

These were disposed of as under, and 75 cases remained pending at the close of the year—

Decided by Court	...	...	102
„ by mutual agreement	...	...	12
Dismissed	...	...	28
Total	...	...	142

Of Rs. 22,551-2-7 applied for in execution of decrees Rs. 6,031-2-3 were realised only and paid to decree-holders.

REVENUE CASES.

368 Revenue cases were pending from last year, 2,208 cases were filed during the year, making a total of 2,576.

Of these 2,272 were disposed of as under and 304 cases remained pending at the close of the year—

By Decision of the Court	...	...	1,615
„ Mutual agreement	...	...	96
„ Punchyat	...	...	46
Dismissed	...	...	515
Total	...	...	2,272

CRIMINAL CASES.

724 cases came before the Criminal Courts during the year, of these 4 were pending from last year.

723 cases were disposed of, and one case only remained pending at the close of the year.

Details of the cases filed and disposed of in the Criminal Courts of the State are given in Appendix K.

31 cases as under are debitable to the more heinous class of offences, viz:—

1. Murder	...	...	...	6
2. Culpable homicide	...	...	...	7
3. Grievous hurt	...	...	...	10
4. Robbery	...	...	...	3
5. Rape	...	...	...	3
6. Dacoity	...	...	...	2

THAGI AND DACOITY.

The working of this department has been very satisfactory.

Two strong bands of dacoits, who had been committing depredations in Agra and the adjacent districts, were detected and the ring-leaders of both parties were apprehended by the Durbar Police.

1st. A gang of 22 dacoits headed by the notorious Ghia Ram of Rajakhhera in Dholpur was formed in 1898. This gang committed the Shibla dacoity in the Agra District.

Some of the members of this gang were arrested in Dholpur and British Districts, but the remainder continued to commit depredations here and there.

On 14th October 1898, Majid-ul Hassan, Daffedar of the Thaggi Department, while proceeding from Rajakhhera to his post met Ghia Ram's band about 16 in number at a place near Bajna, three miles from Rajakhhera.

A hand to hand fight ensued and the Daffedar was killed.

Some of the numbers of this band were arrested at Muttra through informers of this State, some were arrested in other places.

The leader of the band Ghia Ram was arrested in the Agra District by the help of people of Dholpur, who were sent for the purpose by the Durbar Police.

All the criminals arrested were convicted. People of Dholpur and Agra who were found to have harboured or assisted the band were also punished. Four more criminals of this band are supposed to be still at large. A reward of Rs. 300 has been offered by the Durbar for the apprehension of each of the four criminals.

These men have left their abodes and have absconded to distant places. A strict watch for their return is, however, maintained, and it is hoped that whenever they come back they will be apprehended.

A reward of Rs. 452 has already been distributed to people who helped in the arrest of the above criminals.

This notorious gang was thus, with difficulty, dispersed and convicted, but peace was not entirely restored.

One or two dacoities almost every month were committed in the Agra and other adjoining districts.

In a special report regarding the Dacoity at Thapmadawar it was declared that one of the dacoits spoke in the Dholpur dialect and was wearing a black turban from which it was argued that the persons concerned were Dholpur Kanjars, as the black turbans are what they always wear on such occasions, the ring-leader of this large gang was said to be Baboo.

On this report and several others which were received from the Agra authorities a strict search for these dacoits was made. The names of particular criminals, residing in Dholpur, were not given in these reports, but to satisfy the Agra authorities strict orders for the arrest of any bad character that might be found in or that might come into the State were issued.

On 29th December 1899 a woman said to be the wife of Mohan Lall, *alias* Baboo, Dacoit, came to Rajakhhera.

The Rajakhhera Police kept a secret watch on her movement until, on the 3rd January 1900, her husband came to Rajakhhera with two of his adherents, Elahi Bux and Devasia.

All of them were armed, but the Rajakhhera Police made a raid upon them and arrested them all with such tact and vigour that no lives were lost and no one was hurt.

These men were then sent to Agra, where they disclosed about 29 dacoities, and 148 numbers belonging to their gang comprising Kachis, Thakurs, Malkhanas and Sweepers, stating that there was not a single Kanjar among them.

TULBANA.

1. The receipts under this head have been Rs. 80-10-6, which is less than last year's receipts by Rs. 45-2-0.

The receipts have been as under :—

In Civil Cases	...	...	Rs. 57 12 6
In Revenue Cases	...	...	„ 11 1 0
In Execution of Decrees	...	...	„ 11 13 0
Total	...	Rs. 80 10 6	

FINES.

The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 3,059-3-9. This is less than last year's receipts by Rs. 2,875.

REGISTRATION.

The receipts from this source have been Rs. 724-7-0, which is less than last year's receipts by Rs. 248-12-0.

The system of registration introduced some time ago is working satisfactorily.

The decrease is due to the fact that old documents written out before the introduction of these rules were nearly all registered and very few remained for registration during the year under report.

STAMPS.

The receipts from sale of stamp papers during the year ending 31st March 1900 have been Rs. 7,965-3-0, which exceeds last year's receipts by Rs. 576-2-3.

QUARRIES.

1. The working of the Dholpur sandstone quarries is carried on as usual.

2. Stone of the value of Rs. 23,153-15-6 was sold from the quarries during the year. The total working expenses amounted to Rs. 13,747, so that the net profit from quarries was Rs. 9,404-15-0. This exceeds the profit of last year by Rs. 640-4-9.

There is no doubt that the opening of competitive quarries in the neighbouring States of Bharatpur and Gwalior has seriously affected the receipts of this quarry, but proposals to increase the income are under contemplation.

TACCAVI ADVANCES.

The system of granting Taccavi to cultivators on low rates of interest has been continued and has been a great help to them.

The receipts, on account of interest, etc., from the date the Taccavi was started to 31st March 1900, have been Rs. 37,556-15-6. On account of the year of scarcity and failure of both the Kharif and Rabi crops, the sum of Rs. 37,829-12-3, which remained due last year, could not be realised in full, and Rs. 26,533-12-3 still remain due in this account.

Of the amount advanced during the current year Rs. 19,903-5-0 are due up to 31st March 1900.

The total amount thus due in this account amounts to Rs. 46,437-1-3.

The Taccavi granted for sinking wells is given at a higher rate of interest, and is realised by instalments in three years.

The total amount due in this account up to 31st March 1900 was Rs. 8,848-8-6.

Detailed accounts of the receipts and payment of Taccavi advances are given in Appendix E.

SETTLEMENT.

1. The crops were examined and recorded like last year.

The Patwaris recorded the crop and the Tehsildars, the Kanoongos and the Chodhris supervised the Patwaris records. The Munseranis subsequently examined the whole.

This procedure has been of very great service to the Durbar. It has not only given an insight into the actual condition of both the Rabi and Kharif crops, but has enabled the Durbar to ascertain with accuracy the amount of revenue that could fairly be collected.

These records have also been a great help in the disposal of Civil and Revenue cases.

SIRMATHRA ESTATE.

The management of the finance of this estate, which was formerly under State control, has been vested to the Rao Sahib of Sirmathra.

The disposal of Civil and Criminal cases, however, still remains in the hands of the officer appointed by the Durbar.

The officer appointed is vested with 1st grade magisterial powers.

Details of the Civil and Criminal cases filed and disposed of in the estate are given in the annexed appendix.

Appendix showing the cases filed and disposed of in Sirmathra from 1st April 1899 to 31st March 1900.

Description of Cases.	INSTITUTED.			DISPOSED OF							VALUE OF PROPERTY.			AMOUNT.	
	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	By Decision.	By Mutual agreement.	By Panchayat.	Dismissed.	By admission of claim.	Total.	Balance.	Arrears.	Current.	Total.	Decided.	Balance.
											Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Civil Cases ...	3	14	17	5	2	1	1	2	11	6	73 14 0	663 2 6	737 0 6	514 8 6	222 8 0
Criminal Cases ...	6	70	76	23	5	...	23	...	51	25	...	...	...	...	...

In this estate 50 culprits were concerned in Criminal cases.

These were disposed of as under, and three remained pending at the close of the year:—

Regorous Imprisonment	...	...	...	3
Fines	...	...	...	16
Cane stripes	...	...	...	3
Acquitted	...	...	...	13
Simple Imprisonment	...	...	...	7
Mutual Agreement	...	...	...	2
Not arrested yet	...	..	...	3
Total				47

The value of the stolen property amounted to Rs. 1,315-12-0, of which the property worth Rs. 332 recovered.

The amount of the fine in this estate is Rs. 168-8-0 only.

CONSERVANCY.

No changes have been made in this department.

The Conservancy of the town and its environs has been properly looked after under the supervision of the City Police Inspector.

The expenses of this department are about Rs. 600 per annum.

SCHOOLS.

This State boasts of 6 schools, in all of which preliminary education is given.

English education is given in the Saddar School at Dholpur only.

Education is imparted gratis. Fees are not taken.

The average attendance of students last year was 368, whereas the average for the current year is only 295, or 73 less than last year's number.

The total expenses of all the schools amounted to Rs. 2,917-3-6.

The average annual expenditure per student is Rs. 9-14-1.

STATE PRESS.

No changes have been made in this department during the year.

Stamps, account form and other papers required for State purposes have continued to be lithographed here, and the general management of the Press under the supervision of Babu Shudban Susakher Banarjee, who also supervises the management of schools (he has been newly engaged), has been satisfactory.

The profit from the State Press during the current year was Rs. 2,500, which exceeds last year's profit by Rs. 500.

PUBLIC WORKS.

New works have not been taken up. Repair of old houses and roads found to be necessary were made under the supervision of Mr. A. N. Thorpe, entertained as State Engineer some time back.

SOCIAL REFORM.

1. The local Walterkrit Rajputra Hitkarini Sabha, which was established in Dholpur seven years ago, was held as usual.

A representative from Dholpur was also sent to Ajmer to discuss matters at the general meeting held there on the 26th March 1900.

The rules laid down for regulating the marriage and funeral expenses among the agricultural and artisan classes of the State have worked satisfactorily.

The Durbar pays an annual contribution to the Central Committee of Rs. 54-9-0 annually.

Two members of this society have been appointed in each pergana to report irregularities in performing the ceremonies at marriage and funeral feasts.

There were in all 229 marriages and 72 funeral feasts here, in all of which the parties concerned acted according to the rules, and celebrated their feasts on the lowest scale sanctioned.

BISHUN SAROOP,

RAI BAHADUR,

Diwan of Dholpur,

APPENDIX A.

Statement of Rainfall in Dholpar from 1st April 1899 to 31st March 1900.

[illegible]

APPENDIX B.

Prices Current (Retail) of Food grains and Salt in the city of Dholpur for the year 1899-1900.

Months.	Quantities per Rupee, in Seers of Eighty Tokas.																REMARKS.				
	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar.		Bajra.		Ahar.		Mung.			Gram.		Salt.	
	s.	c.	s.	c.	s.	c.	s.	c.	s.	c.	s.	c.	s.	c.	s.	c.		s.	c.	s.	c.
April 1899	16	9½	25	11½	9	0	10	2	23	15½	24	2½	27	3½	26	14½	21	15	11	8½	
May "	16	11½	23	11	9	0	10	2	23	2	22	3½	25	8	23	5½	20	3½	11	8½	
June "	16	14	21	15½	9	0	10	2	22	9	21	6½	24	2½	20	13½	20	3	11	8½	
July "	16	11½	21	12	9	9	10	2	21	6½	20	8	23	10	20	1½	19	3½	11	8½	
August "	14	3½	18	9½	9	0	10	1	17	11½	16	2½	18	12½	16	6½	16	3½	11	8½	
September "	11	13½	15	3	8	3½	9	3½	15	3½	14	4½	16	2½	14	3	13	12	11	8½	
October "	9	9½	12	1½	7	5½	8	4½	12	7½	12	0	13	7½	12	6½	11	3½	11	3½	
November "	9	15½	11	14½	7	5½	8	5½	11	13	10	11½	13	8½	12	4½	11	14½	11	4	
December "	11	1½	13	7½	7	14	8	11½	12	12	11	4½	14	13½	12	13½	13	8	11	4	
January 1900	10	10½	13	8	7	14	8	11½	12	8½	11	3½	15	6½	12	13½	12	15½	11	4	
February "	10	15½	13	4½	7	15½	8	9½	13	3½	10	15½	14	5½	12	2½	12	11	11	4	
March "	11	11½	14	2½	7	11½	8	7	13	1½	10	15½	14	11½	11	13	12	15	11	8	
Average rate for last year	16	2	26	13	8	2	9	1	25	8½	26	1½	25	8½	22	6½	23	7½	11	9½	
Average rate for year	9	6½	17	1½	8	5½	9	2½	16	9½	15	7	15	5	16	6	15	8	11	6½	

APPENDIX E.

Account of Taccavi from 1st June 1899 to 31st March 1900.

HEADS.	TOTAL AMOUNT OF TACCABI.						REALIZED DURING THE YEAR.						BALANCE DUE.					
	Balance of last year.		Paid during the Current year.		Total.		Arrears.		Current.		Total.		Arrears.		Current.		Total.	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
1. Sugarcane seeds ...	5,775	1 0	...	...	5,775	1 0	15	6 6	...	...	15	6 6	5,759	10 6	...	...	5,759	10 6
2. Kharif crops ...	20,628	7 9	29,950	0 0	50,578	7 9	5,695	9 6	19,046	11 0	24,742	4 6	14,932	14 3	10,903	5 0	25,836	3 3
3. Rabi crops ...	11,426	3 6	9,000	0 0	20,426	3 6	5,585	0 0	...	...	5,585	0 0	5,841	3 6	9,000	0 0	14,841	3 6
Total ...	37,829	12 3	38,950	0 0	76,779	12 3	11,296	0 0	19,046	11 0	30,342	11 0	26,533	12 3	19,903	5 0	46,437	1 3
4. Preparation of Wells ...	7,933	8 6	2,025	0 0	9,958	8 6	1,110	0 0	...	...	1,110	0 0	6,823	8 6	2,025	0 0	8,848	8 6
GRAND TOTAL ...	45,763	4 9	40,975	0 0	86,738	4 9	12,406	0 0	19,046	11 0	31,452	11 0	33,357	4 9	21,928	5 0	55,285	9 9

APPENDIX F.

Statement showing the working of the Civil Courts from 1st April 1899 to 31st March 1900.

Name of Court.	Nature of Cases.	NUMBER OF CASES.										AMOUNT OF PROPERTY.										REMARKS.	
		INSTITUTED.					DISPOSED OF.					IN LITIGATION.					DISPOSED OF.						
		Pending from last year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Decided.	By Mutual agreement.	By Panchayat.	Dismissed.	By admission of claim.	Total.	Pending.	Balance of last year.	Brought under litigation during the year.			Total.	DISPOSED OF.			Pending.			
													Rs.	A. P.	P.		Rs.	A. P.	P.		Rs.		A. P.
1. Diwan's Court	Original	15	24	39	7	1	...	8	4	20	19	5,848	15	3	0	14,188	1	3	...	8,336	10	0	
	Appeals	7	9	16	3	...	...	9	...	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	5,851	7	3	...	...	...
Total	...	22	33	55	10	1	...	17	4	32	23	5,848	15	3	0	14,188	1	3	...	8,336	10	0	
2. Nazim's Court	Original	6	40	46	18	2	...	13	3	36	10	1,623	3	6	3	7,483	15	3	...	9,107	2	9	
	Appeals	6	59	65	15	35	1	51	14	6,120	8	3	...	2,986	15	6
Total	...	12	99	111	33	2	...	48	4	87	24	1,623	3	6	3	7,483	15	3	...	9,107	2	9	
3. Subordinate Courts	Original	66	197	263	119	22	2	44	37	224	39	6,195	15	0	...	15,702	10	9	...	21,898	9	9	
	Appeals	87	261	348	144	25	2	65	44	280	68	13,668	1	9	...	31,525	12	0	...	45,193	13	9	
Total	...	100	329	429	162	25	2	109	45	343	86	13,668	1	9	...	31,525	12	0	...	45,193	13	9	

APPENDIX G.

Description of Civil Cases filed and disposed of in the Courts of the Dholpur State from 1st April 1899 to 31st March 1900.

No.	NATURE OF CASES.	INSTITUTED			DISPOSED OF.						REMARKS.
		Pending from last year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Decided.	By Mutual agreement.	By Punchayat.	Dismissed.	By admission of claim.	Total.	
1	Right of ownership	4	11	15	5	1	...	6	...	12	3
2	Redemption of Mortgage	5	1	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	5
3	Cases for recovery of money given in loan...	52	194	246	108	17	1	42	43	211	35
4	Suits for recovery of money of rent above 3 years	5	8	13	6	1	...	2	...	9	4
5	Suits regarding immovable property	7	10	17	9	1	...	1	...	11	6
6	Establishment of rights	3	5	8	...	...	...	4	...	4	4
7	Miscellaneous	11	32	43	16	5	1	9	1	32	11
	Total	87	261	348	144	25	2	65	44	280	68

APPENDIX H.

Revenue Cases filed and disposed of in the Courts of the Dholpur State from 1st April 1899 to 31st March 1900.

Name of Court.	Description of Cases.	NUMBER OF SUITS INSTITUTED			NUMBER OF SUITS DISPOSED OF.					Pending on 31st March 1900.	REMARKS.
		Pending from last year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Decided by the Court.	By Mutual agreement.	By Panchayat.	Dismissed.	Total.		
1. Diwan's Court ...	1 Rent suits ...	31	421	452	193	50	16	144	403	49	
	2 Miscellaneous ...	74	1,018	1,092	589	46	30	341	1,036	56	
	Total ...	105	1,439	1,544	782	96	46	485	1,439	105	
2. Settlement ...	1 Boundary disputes ...	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	
	2 Partition ...	11	10	21	13	...	...	...	13	8	
	3 Mutation ...	131	217	348	252	...	...	...	252	96	
	4 "Tafrik Jama" ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	
	5 Miscellaneous ...	112	541	653	567	...	...	...	567	86	
	Total ...	263	769	1,032	833	...	...	...	833	199	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	368	2,208	2,576	1,615	96	46	485	2,272	304	

Statement showing the working of the Criminal Courts of the

Name of Court.	Description of Cases.	NO. OF CASES								PERSONS			
		INSTITUTED.			DISPOSED OF.					HOW DEALT WITH.			
		Pending from last year.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Decided.	By Mutual agreement.	Dismissed.	Total.	Pending.	Imprisonment and some other punishment.	Imprisonment only.	Fined.	Whipped.
1. Diwan's Court ...	Original ...	...	2	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...
2. Nazim's Court ...	Do. ...	1	450	451	258	7	185	450	1	48	55	133	17
1. Tehsil Courts ...	Do. ...	3	268	271	186	51	34	271	...	3	8	255	...
Total ...	...	4	720	724	446	58	219	723	1	51	63	389	17
Diwan's Court ...	Appeals ...	...	9	9	3	...	5	8	1	...	...	...	...
Nazim's Court ...	Do. ...	1	4	5	2	1	2	5	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	1	13	14	5	1	7	13	1	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	5	733	738	451	59	226	736	2	51	63	389	17

DIX K.

Dholpur State from 1st April 1899 to 31st March 1900.

PERSONS										Value of property stolen.			Value of property recovered.			Value of property not recovered.		
HOW DEALT WITH.																		
Released.	Acquitted.	By Mutual agreement.	Security taken for good behaviour.	Turned out of the State.	Dismissed from service.	Died.	Total arrested.	Not arrested.	Under trial.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
2	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
123	64	11	34	4	2	2	606	113	5	11,596	3	0	4,196	7	3	7,399	11	9
45	18	131	56	1	...	...	517	...	...	166	2	3	60	8	6	105	9	9
170	82	142	91	5	2	2	1,127	113	6	11,762	5	3	4,256	15	9	7,505	5	6
...
...
...
170	82	142	91	5	2	2	1,127	113	6	11,762	5	3	4,256	15	9	7,505	5	6

